Table 4.1. Specific Impacts, Stressors, and Specific Management Goals

STRESSOR/ FACTOR	ISSUE <sup>†</sup>	SPECIFIC IMPACT	LOCATION	SPECIFIC GOALS
LAND USE	FM, R-FHM, WRM, OSP FM, R-FHM, WRM, OSP FM  FM, R-FHM, OSP, PEI  R-FHM, OSP FM, R-FHM, WRM  FM, R-FHM, OSP FM, R-FHM, WRM  WRM, OSP, PEI FM, WRM, OSP OSP, PEI	Removal of Riparian Vegetation Due to Development  Increase bank erosion Shade reduction Fish food source impacts; reduction in cover and food Community/species diversity Non-native invasive species Change in local ecological community dynamics – change in dynamics of other non-native species competition with/predation of native species – shifting communities Non-contiguous habitat Reduced filtration of pollutants and sediment Overall reduction in habitat area Increased edge effect Increase in local ground water table/soil moisture (less plant uptake)  Removal of Upland Native Vegetation Due to Development Increased surface erosion -> stream sedimentation Community/species diversity Invasive non-native species Change in local ecological community dynamics – change in dynamics of other non-native species competition with/predation of native species – shifting communities	Throughout the watershed	Preservation and Restoration of Riparian Habitat  Preserve and revegetate riparian areas with native species Establish buffer zones for no development or removal of riparian vegetation Eradicate invasive, non-native species Develop guidance for planners, developers, and permitting agencies regarding bank erosion, removal of riparian vegetation, and use of invasive non-native species Maintain public lands/preserves as public/preserves; maintain easements and lease control Preservation and management of Open Spaces Allow floodplain flooding to occur Restore floodplain area and habitat Cattle fencing/crossings to minimize bank trampling Signage and public education to minimize horse and OVR channel destruction  Mapping (GIS) Create a current digital land use cover with attributes Create a current digital cover of all plan areas and zoning/planned land use Map canal system, ponds, reservoirs, siphons, aqueducts, channel elevation, and which are
	OSP FM, WRM, OSP	<ul> <li>Non-contiguous habitat</li> <li>Reduced filtration of pollutants and sediment</li> </ul>		still in use  Digital map of impacted areas and extent: removed vegetation and

Table 4.1. Specific Impacts, Stressors, and Specific Management Goals (Continued)

STRESSOR/ FACTOR	ISSUE <sup>†</sup>	SPECIFIC IMPACT	LOCATION	SPECIFIC GOALS
	PEI	Development in the Floodplain	Secret Ravine, Miners Ravine	eroded areas  Locate all outfalls digitally
	FM, R-FHM, WRM, OSP, PEI FM, R-FHM, WRM, DG	<ul> <li>Reduction in floodplain area and habitat</li> <li>Channelization and levees for flood control -&gt; channel morphology changes</li> </ul>		In-Stream Management and Restoration  ☐ Allow floodplain flooding to occur ☐ Restore floodplain area
	FM, R-FHM, WRM	Increased Impervious Surfaces (amount and connectivity) Due to Development  Change in flow regime Higher peak flow Faster timing of peak flow More flow volume More surface runoff Change in sedimentation and sediment transport Increased surface erosion Increased bank erosion Increased scour of streambed Reduction in localized flooding of developed area (street and sewer conveyance off-site)		Studies  Determine which streams have changed from ephemeral to perennial  Assess outfalls for flow during storm events and or irrigation  Measure water quality of WWTPs for nutrients  Determine impact of urban v. rural uses on water quality  Sediment studies to determine extent of sediment toxicity problem  Determine canal management practices (flows, timing, control)  Gage streams to determine actual flow and flow pattern
	PEI  FM, R-FHM, WRM FM, R-FHM, WRM	Nuisance and Augmented Flow (ephemeral changed to perennial; intermittent flow during dry season) Due to Development  Canal management Irrigation drainage (landscaped,	Strap Ravine?	Preservation and Restoration of Upland Habitat  □ Encourage revegetation with native species □ Eradicate invasive, non-native species □ Develop guidance for planners,
	FM, WRM, DG FM, WRM	agriculture)  Agricultural Land Converted to Residential/Urban  Change in wastewater nature, amount, and location of outfall  Irrigation runoff and drainage from agriculture irrigation and runoff from urban	Downstream WWTPs, Downstream outfalls	developers, and permitting agencies regarding erosion and stormwater control and use of invasive non-native species.  Buy up easements and replant with native species

Table 4.1. Specific Impacts, Stressors, and Specific Management Goals (Continued)

STRESSOR/ FACTOR	ISSUE <sup>†</sup>	SPECIFIC IMPACT	LOCATION	SPECIFIC GOALS
	FM, WRM FM, WRM, DG	<ul><li>Change in amount of surface flow</li><li>Change in quality/pollutants</li></ul>		Other  Public education regarding
	FM, WRM FM, WRM FM, WRM, R-FHM, DG	Placer Mining (historic land use change)  □ Sedimentation (deposited tailings)  □ Water quality (deposited tailings)  □ Channel morphology modifications		irrigation and drainage management On-site detention: development does not change flow regime
	FM, WRM, R-FHM, PEI FM, WRM, R-FHM, DG, PEI	Bank Erosion  □ Agriculture  ○ Grazing on bank  ○ Trampling stream banks –  unsupported crossings  □ Recreation		
	FM, WRM	<ul> <li>Off road vehicle crossings</li> <li>Horse crossings</li> <li>Upland Topography And Water Storage Modifications</li> <li>Infilling of low areas (including wetlands)</li> </ul>		
WATER QUALITY	FM, WRM FM, WRM FM, WRM FM, WRM	□ Changes in slope  Waste Water Treatment Plant Impacts  □ High conductivity □ High nutrients? □ Temperature effects  Temperature Impaired □ Summer impairment (too high for salmonids)	Lower Dry Creek Lower Dry Creek Lower Dry Creek, winter  Generally all major tributaries except lower	Management Practices  ☐ Minimize discharge of surface runoff and associated pollutants ☐ Prevent further degradation through requiring effective water quality BMPs on future development ☐ Implement Integrated Pest Management Programs throughout the watershed
		☐ Winter impairment ☐ Year round impairment ☐ Other areas, times?	Secret Ravine Lower Dry Creek (below WWTP) Miners Ravine	Studies  □ Evaluate Roseville WWTP discharge for nutrient loads and impact on Dry Creek □ Institute a long term monitoring study to determine trends and

Table 4.1. Specific Impacts, Stressors, and Specific Management Goals (Continued)

STRESSOR/ FACTOR	ISSUE <sup>†</sup>	SPECIFIC IMPACT	LOCATION	SPECIFIC GOALS
	FM, WRM	Turbidity Impairment – can clog fish gills and affect escape predation due to visibility  Winter Yearly  Other areas, times?	All Upper Antelope, lower Secret Ravine, Linda Creek, lower Dry Creek	potential impacts of land use on water quality (include flow discharge measurements)  Institute first flush monitoring at several locations (first ones missed the actual first flush)  Analyze current and new data for trends (statistics)  Continue BMI studies as
	FM, WRM	Conductivity – not impaired but high	Linda Creek and lower Dry Creek below WWTP	improvements are implemented for overall trends assessment (also select appropriate reference site)
	FM, WRM	pH Impaired □ Dec to June □ Summer	Dry Creek Lower Antelope	■ Evaluate extent of sediment toxicity  Mapping (GIS): ■ Map all water quality/quantity
	FM, WRM	Ammonia – not impaired but concern ☐ High in first flush ☐ High in summer	All All	monitoring sites  Restoration:  Assess areas for implementation
	FM, WRM	<ul> <li>Nutrients - impaired</li> <li>WWTP effect? (nitrogen, phosphorous)</li> <li>First flush (nitrogen, phosphorous)</li> <li>General</li> <li>Other areas, timing?</li> </ul>	Lower Dry Creek downstream of WWTP All Linda Creek, lower Dry Creek	of aeration mechanisms to enhance DO.  Restore shaded riparian habitat to lower stream temperatures Others as necessary, depending upon studies Establish riparian buffers to filter surface runoff prior to entry into
	FM, WRM	BMI indicated impairment	All	streams
	FM, WRM	Pesticide Impairment  □ Diazinon, Chlorpyrifos □ No indications for others	Dry Creek, First Flush	
	FM, WRM	Heavy Metals impairment  ☐ Sediment? ☐ Water column	Secret Ravine? Miners Ravine?	
	FM, WRM	Sediment toxicity - general	All?	

Table 4.1. Specific Impacts, Stressors, and Specific Management Goals (Continued)

STRESSOR/ FACTOR	ISSUE <sup>†</sup>	SPECIFIC IMPACT	LOCATION	SPECIFIC GOALS
FLOOD STORAGE AND CONVEYANCE	FM, R-FHM, WRM, DG, PEI	Barriers to Fish Passage  □ Trapped behind or above □ Beaver dams □ Human dams □ Logs □ Fences □ Unscreened diversions □ Canal flow modifications may lead to stranding □ Sewer, water, and other infrastructure crossing stream beds □ Culverts  Human Structures □ Under-designed culverts and bridges -> flooding □ Fences clogged with debris -> flooding □ Sediment deposition right behind dams -> reduced storage volume, habitat destruction		Engineering  ☐ Retrofit old bridges and culverts for fish passage and actual flood flow conveyance ☐ Require new devices to meet design requirements for flow and fish passage ☐ Retrofit old dams for fish passage ☐ Screen all diversions ☐ Survey all potential constrictions and measure/cross-check old model dimensions ☐ Measure and cross-check old model in-stream cross-sections for input into flood model ☐ Relocate sewer and water pipes that cross stream beds  Operations and Management Practices ☐ Develop a beaver management plan — document known dam locations ☐ Remove fences within the
	FM, R-FHM, WRM, DG	Channelization  ☐ Faster flow conveyance than natural (likely)  ☐ Under-designed for current flood flows ☐ Reduction in floodplain area/storage ☐ Sediment transport modifications — reduced deposition on floodplain ☐ Destruction of channel complexity (habitat value) ☐ Increased scour of bridges and non-channelized sections  Beaver dams ☐ More of the dams in streams and harder to control		floodplain  Excavate sediment from behind flow constrictions  Restoration of Habitat  Restore floodplain area (amount)  Restore channel complexity – create meanders, riffle-run-pool habitat, add woody debris (must check hydraulics and make certain flood flows are still passed)  Device strategies to mitigate channelization  Buy up easements of land with structures on it that are within the floodplain

Table 4.1. Specific Impacts, Stressors, and Specific Management Goals (Continued)

STRESSOR/ FACTOR	ISSUE <sup>†</sup>	SPECIFIC IMPACT	LOCATION	SPECIFIC GOALS
		<ul> <li>□ Not designed for flood storage for human or geomorphological protection</li> <li>□ Sediment deposition right behind dams -&gt; reduced storage volume, habitat destruction</li> <li>Conveyance Maintenance</li> <li>□ Cleaning debris -&gt; destruction of habitat and protection</li> <li>□ Cleaning debris -&gt; improved flood flow conveyance</li> <li>□ Faster flows -&gt; bank erosion</li> </ul>		floodplain  Development BMPs Add off-stream regional detention for reducing flood flow peaks and peak timing; no net changes Add additional BMPs/restore areas to bring hydrology back to 'normal' conditions where practicable Develop guidance for planners, developers, and builders regarding on-site flow detention and water quality BMPs  Mapping (GIS) Map constrictions (road crossing, culverts), channelized areas, other flow restrictions  Studies Measure flows and flow pattern (hydrograph) Update DCW Flood Control Manual models – check land use, culverts, crossings, constrictions, other Document locations of channelization
SURFACE WATER		Changes in Flow Regime		Studies Update Dry Creek Watershed Flood
	FM, R-FHM, WRM FM, R-FHM, WRM FM, R-FHM, WRM FM, R-FHM, WRM	<ul> <li>Higher flow -&gt; bank erosion (worse if no riparian vegetation)</li> <li>Higher flow/flashier flow</li> <li>Change in depth of flow</li> <li>Channel incising from high flow -&gt;</li> </ul>	Miners Ravine, Secret Ravine	Control Plan model for current land use and projected  Stream gauging to calibrate hydrologic and hydraulic model  Stream gauging to determine actual
	FM, R-FHM, WRM, DG FM, R-FHM, WRM FM, R-FHM, WRM, DG	lowering of shallow groundwater table  Downstream flooding  Ephemeral/intermittent -> perennial  Canals and irrigation water withdrawals and discharge	Strap Ravine, all?	flow hydrographs  Stream gauging for stage-discharge relationships to determine pollutant loads when sampling for water quality

Table 4.1. Specific Impacts, Stressors, and Specific Management Goals (Continued)

STRESSOR/ FACTOR	ISSUE <sup>†</sup>	SPECIFIC IMPACT	LOCATION	SPECIFIC GOALS
	FM, R-FHM, WRM, DG FM, R-FHM, WRM, DG FM, R-FHM, WRM	Waste Water Discharge □ Flow augmentation in summer (dry season) □ Source from outside watershed (additions to local hydrology)  Agricultural and landscape drainage and runoff		<ul> <li>Analyze flow data (statistical) to determine chronic problems and trends</li> <li>Determine location of all outfalls and amount of flow</li> <li>Document eroded areas</li> <li>Best Management Practices</li> <li>Encourage water conservation</li> <li>Meter all water use</li> <li>Implement post construction BMPs for stormwater detention</li> </ul>
POPULATION GROWTH	FM, WRM, DG FM, WRM, DG FM, R-FHM, WRM, OSP, DG FM, R-FHM, WRM, OSP, DG FM, WRM, DG WRM, DG FM, WRM, OSP, DG FM, WRM, OSP, DG FM, WRM, DG	Increased Development  ☐ Increased impervious surface area ☐ Increased impervious surface connectivity ☐ Reduction in riparian habitat and vegetation ☐ Changes in species communities and community dynamics (natives and non- native invasives) ☐ Increased flood control – e.g., more structures  Greater demand on water supply  Increased wastewater generation -> discharge to surface water ☐ Placer WWTP ☐ Roseville WWTP ☐ Additional facilities?  More recreation use ☐ Increased trampling of banks and creek crossings by horses and off road vehicles ☐ Increased access? ☐ More parks?	Miners Ravine Dry Creek ?	Best Management Practices  ☐ Use 'Smart Growth" principles ☐ Institute water conservation practices ☐ On-site detention: no net changes in flow  Public Education ☐ Educate public regarding good stewardship practices ☐ Encourage planting of native species ☐ Develop guidance for planners, developers, and permitting agencies, regarding bank erosion, removal of riparian vegetation, use of non-native invasive species, irrigation and drainage management ☐ Develop guidance for good stewardship practices and the role of individuals within the watershed.

Table 4.1. Specific Impacts, Stressors, and Specific Management Goals (Continued)

STRESSOR/ FACTOR	ISSUE <sup>†</sup>	SPECIFIC IMPACT	LOCATION	SPECIFIC GOALS
	OSP, DG	More encroachment/inappropriate use of Open Space?		
GEOMORPH	FM, WRM FM, WRM FM, WRM FM, WRM FM	Reduction in Channel Complexity  Straightening Removal of woody and other debris Bank erosion Changes in gradient Reduction in riffle/run/pool habitat	Dry Creek, Miners Ravine	Restoration and Design  ☐ Restore channel complexity ☐ Reduce sedimentation ☐ Restore floodplain ☐ Design for both geomorphology and flood control
	FM, R-FHM, WRM FM, WRM FM, R-FHM	Reduced floodplain area  ☐ Increased depth of flow (levees, incising, dams) ☐ In-stream sediment transport/deposition ☐ Reduced floodplain habitat		
	RM, R-FHM, WRM RM, R-FHM, WRM	Changes in Flow Regime  □ Bank erosion □ Sediment transport, scour, and deposition modifications	Throughout	
	FM, WRM FM, WRM FM, WRM	Channel Incising  □ Placer mining  □ Higher flow □ Channelization	Strap Ravine, Secret Ravine	
	FM, R-FHM FM, WRM	Sedimentation □ Fill in of interstitial spaces; reduction in fish and BMI habitat □ Placer mine tailings □ Reduction in flow depth/storage volume	Secret Ravine	
VEGETATION	OSM	Removal of Non-Riparian Vegetation  Reduction in ecological community diversity	Throughout the watershed	Mapping (GIS)  ☐ Map extent of invasive species: density, area, types ☐ Map preserves, other Open Space,

Table 4.1. Specific Impacts, Stressors, and Specific Management Goals (Continued)

STRESSOR/ FACTOR	ISSUE <sup>†</sup>	SPECIFIC IMPACT	LOCATION	SPECIFIC GOALS
FACTOR	OSM OSM OSM OSM OSM	<ul> <li>□ Reduction in habitat contiguous area</li> <li>□ Introduction of non-native invasive species</li> <li>□ Reduced habitat area</li> <li>□ Increased edge effect</li> <li>□ Reduced habitat for special status species</li> <li>□ Inadequate habitat for special status species</li> </ul>		and potential habitat  Studies  Assess all habitat for quality and restoration potential  Restoration Restore and revegetate areas with native plant species Eradicate non-native invasive species Preserve large contiguous corridors/areas
				<ul> <li>Preserve more open space</li> <li>Develop Open Space Management plans for all areas, implement, and enforce them</li> <li>Obtain grants for funding management plan implementation and enforcement (e.g., interest on grants in trust)</li> </ul>
				Education  ☐ Prepare guidance for public regarding use of native plant species, identification of non-native invasive species, and appropriate BMPs for land surfaces/revegetation ☐ Educate local nurseries on what plants they may have that are non-native invasive plants ☐ Educate land owners regarding damaging grazing practices
				Assemble and train volunteer groups and other local citizens on eradication of invasive non-native plants and revegetation with native plants

Table 4.1. Specific Impacts, Stressors, and Specific Management Goals (Continued)

STRESSOR/ FACTOR	ISSUE <sup>†</sup>	SPECIFIC IMPACT	LOCATION	SPECIFIC GOALS				
†Issues are identified	†Issues are identified as:							
FM = Fisheries Mana	FM = Fisheries Management,							
R-FHM = Riparian an	R-FHM = Riparian and Floodplain Management,							
WRM = Water Resou	WRM = Water Resources Management,							
DG = Development and Growth,								
OSM = Open Space	Management, and							
DEI - Public Education	PEI - Public Education and Involvement							